WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18,31878.

The Intelligencer.

report of the New York money market of Saturday that the passage of the Silver Bill was without any effect on the market. The New York money market may psyment of duties, unless indeed there roised from Germany and England. The mmercial mind, too, is not slow in devising methods to obviate the difficulties shich legislation may throw in the path-

leading New York and Chicago papers of yesterday, which embody their views

bined opposition of the money interests of the country, backed by the influence of the grasp of the Shylocks. All r to the men of the Was, the condition who forgotten all sectionalism, and made non cause for the robbed, outraged

"We congratulate the country upon the result—national, political and moral. We congratulate Congress upon its triumphant victory over all the peculiar influences that have so long controlled legislation. We congratulate the Senators and Representatives who have so long and bravely and ably defied the storm of abuse and villification showered upon them. We congratulate the Secretary of the Treasury that the American congratulate the President that the peo ple have left nothing open to doubt or un-certainty, but have passed this bill by such a vote that nothing is left to him but his seent to the legislation decreed by Congress and the at large. As well consider the already decreed by Congress and the country at large. As well consider the expediency of vetoing the whirlwind as to attempt in this case to arrest or delay the execution of the national will on this measure of national and universal inter-

we extend a hearty forgiveness even to the hardest-hearted shylocks, satisfied that in due time even they will find it to the general benefit that silver has been restored to the money of the country."

"The vote by which the Silver Bill passed the Senate shows how completely the issues it leads to be a completely as enators who sustained the measure is present shape, twenty-four are Re-licans and twenty-three Democrata minority embraced fourteen Republic and angent Personal licans and seven Democrats. The ques-tion, then, is outside of party. Neither can upbraid the other, or affect moral or financial superiority. It is only necessathe folly of dependence upon the ordina-nary party organizations for the help that struggle, whose beginning is marked by the passage of this iniquitous measure. is there any more solid ground of in the action of the Senate on the solid ground of amendments proposed. Any affectation of the essential modifications of the bill of the executal modifications of the bill as a condition of its success disappears before the dogged refusal of the majority to yield on any vital point. As for the section which provides for conference with the representatives of European Governments with a view to the

money, it amounts practically to g. Had the operation of the meas-this country been made contingent the satisfactory action of the Con-Union, putting the measure into operation was open to question. He cuts the reveloperation sirer admitting that without this nues down by millions at a time when amendment the bill will have no vitality every resource is strained. He invites

before the object of the amendment can possibly be attempted, is simply to proclaim the reckless disregard of consequences which has been manifest throughout in the temper and proceedings of the majority.

"As it stands, the bill violates the pledges of the Government to the great body of its creditors, gives the efficacy of law to the declaratory resolution of Mr. Stanley Matthews, at the expense of the public credit, and blocks the channel through which alone gold flows into the Treasury, It is this aspect of the measure which renders its passage through the Senate by more than a two-thirds majority so painfully significant. Meanwhile, in a blow is struck at the Nation's credit. Its plighted faith with bondholders is broken, and an unsettlement of values, coupled with uncertainty as to the future, will embarrase business and retard the improvement which under more favorable legislative conditions might have been hoped for. True, the bill is not yet law. Its strength in the Senate points to its passage over a veto. In the House a similar test of strength is yet to be applied.

Whatever be the result, the duty of the

Whatever be the result, the duty of the president cannot be evaded. He is comtitude their predictions of evil to follow what they denominated an exhibition of had faith, a violation of contract on the part of the government of the United States by shoving up the price of gold at least temporarily. That such did not happen may be accounted for on the ground that the silver coinage does not exist in sufficient volume to have any immediate effect on the business of the country, that the comparatively slow addition of silver to the currency provided for in the bill cannot in the near future affect our international exchanges, neither can international exchanges, neither can be added to the proposed coinage and its effect upon the general international exchanges, neither can be added to the proposed coinage and its effect upon the general international exchanges, neither can be added to the proposed coinage and its effect upon the general international exchanges, neither can be added to the proposed coinage and its effect upon the general international exchanges, neither can be added to the proposed coinage and its effect upon the general international exchanges, neither can be added to the proposed coinage and its effect upon the general international exchanges, neither can be added to the proposed coinage and its effect upon the general international exchanges, neither can be added to the proposed coinage and its effect upon the general international exchanges, neither can be added to the proposed coinage and its effect upon the general international exchanges, neither can be added to the proposed coinage and its effect upon the general international exchanges and its effect upon the general international exchanges are contracted to the proposed coinage and its effect upon the general international exchanges are contracted to the proposed coinage and its effect upon the general international exchanges are contracted to the proposed coinage and its effect upon the general international exchanges are contracted to t Whatever be the result, the duty of the

tions ninety cents on the dollar. Of course, if this is a right and proper thing on the part of the Government, it is right and proper thing on the part of individuals; and those who are flattering themselves to-day that the passage of the accordingly. The American exporter will see that he is not paid for his goods in the depreciated silver of England and tiermany, while the foreign importer will guard himself equally well from the contingency of paying a premium on gold or gold notes. The commercial business so far as foreign intercourse is concerned will be carried on upon specific contracts where the transactions are between non-silver paying countries and the silver paying countries and the silver paying united States. Both, however, will pay government duties in silver thus cutting off the largest resource from which the government obtains gold coin for the payment of the interest, and fanally, the principal of those bonds

finally, the principal of those bonds that the scandalous movement means ly described and advocated by its mo-conspicuous Representative in the Se-ate, Mr. Voorhees, as a measure on h half of labor and the rights of lab against capital and the tyranny of capital —must inevitably lead to systematic and

A Blow Against American Indus-tries.

austained assault upon property in all the forms of credit, private as well as

In the history of tariff legislation in New York Custom House, who concocted Morrison's tariff failure, bas had the paternity of the thing thrust upon him repudiates the allegation with scorn. While the bill tears down the barriers of protection to American industry, it is still a long way off from a ure such as would commend itself to the doctrinaires of that school, And herein lies the unvarnished villainy of the scheme-it neither contemplates the benefits of a wise aystem of protection, nor yet proposes the advantages of free trade no more is it a tariff for revenue. It strikes at the producer, the manufacturer, the consumer and the public revenues, and it strikes each a stunning blow It is an embargo on American enterprise -an absolute proscription of those into labor and to capital: which have brought us population-brains, bone and sinew-built up our waste places, developed a continent and crowned the American name with the glory of grand achievements in the industrial arts.

lished principles which have heretofore guided the makers of our tariff laws. It has been considered of the very essence of family, a number of whom shone conspitantif legislation that it raise from imtariff legislation that it raise from imports their fair share of the expense of ports their fair share of the expense of conducting the general government that the laws be so framed as to protect the government in the collection of its customs dues and shield the honest immunity of the state of Indiana, in 1850.

Mother Junkins, unpretentious and rethe government in the collection of its customs dues and shield the honest imcustoms dues and shield the honest importer from the under valuations, false
invoices and other disreputable devices
of his dishonest competitor. This principle is so manifestly wholesome, and so
necessary a part of a tariff law, that it
has been recognized alike by protectionists, tariff-for-revenue men, and
free traders. It remained for Mr. Wood
of the Scriptures. Her trust in the Bible
and its promises was only equaled by her to come to the fore and place upon this principle of common sense and of usage steadfas the stamp of his disapprobation. He has framed a bill which complicates what was plain and hopelessly involves what

that which has paid a small reaches the manufactured product of this opinions are on the general question of silver, the country has not been permitted to know. His silence, and the equivocal statements of Mr. Sherman, have given rise to some misgiving as to their position in regard to the proposed coinage and its effect upon the general interests of the people. In so far as the public credit is concerned, however, his utterances have been too explicit to be mistaken, and we are not prepared to believe that he will permit the pending bill to become a law without a strenuous effort to frustrate its most obnoxious provisions."

New York World.

The Senate of the United States at daybreak yesterday morning solemnly authorized the United States (Government to announce that it means to pay its credit to announce that it means to pay its credit. ndustry. The single blow which he such a scene of ruin, want and desolation rapidly to worse. It was conceived in a dark corner, and is blurred and blotched demption. To save its own life this

> THE new freight rates adopted by the pool lines from New York, Boston and Providence, Rhode Island, to all the principal points in the West, took effect on Friday. By this schedule the rates to Wheeling are, for first-class freight 43 cents per one hundred pounds; secondclass 35 cents; third-class 30 cents, and fourth-class 23 cents. It is expected these rates will be in force until the open-

ountry must kill that bill. We want no

high crime against the American people

eenth District of Ohio, Gen. B. R. Cower candidate for that position. Mr. Cowen is a gentleman of high character and standing in his party and eminently fitted to fill the place. Should he receive the

Sixteenth Congressional District of Ohio. held a Convention at Bellaire on Saturday. George E. Smith, Esq., of Morristown, was appointed a delegate to the National Convention, to be held at Toledo Committee was also appointed.

Me W T Hypping an old citizen was stricken with paralysis on Monday last, and died from the effects on Tuesday

> Death of Mrs. Junkins BRIDGEFORT, O, Feb. 16, 1878.

Verily a mother in Israel is gone. Af-Verily a mother in Israel is gone. After a long and terribly painful lilless, from cancer of the head, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Adam Junkins, deceased, and mother of Dr. M. W. and Ross A. Junkins, died on Thursday last at 4 P. M. Her funeral occurred from the Presbyterian Church, Kirkwood, Friday at 2 P. M. The church was filled with an audience that of a truth had assembled to honor the memory of the sainted dead, whose heart through life had ever beat in whose heart through life bad ever beat it response to malice toward none and charity and love for all.

The funeral exercises were peculiarly olemn and impressive. Rev. Chalfant solemn and impressive. Rev. Chalfant's address over his devoted dead friend was indeed a touching, tender, truthful and eloquent tribute—a beautiful porand eloquent tribute—a beautiful traiture of the virtues of good old woman. Elizabeth I thur was born March. 1805, in hur was born ington county, N. Y. removed, want quite young, to Gennessee county, N. Y., thence to Columbiana county, Ohio—was thence to Columbiana county, Ohio—was a large Scotch family of thence to Columbiana county, Ohio—was the only one of a large Scotch family of foverness, Scotland, born in this country. She was married to Adam Junkins father of Samuel Junkings E-4., of Bridgport in 1833. She was the mother of six children, three of whom, Dr. M. W. Ross A, and their sister Anna survive her. A brother in Centralia, Ills., and a sister in Mum-ford, N. Y., alone remain of her tather's family. a number of whom shoue conspi-

her couch about her and lay down triumphantly to rest and peace immortal.

She was one who strikingly adorned the
graces of Christian womanhood, of rare
modesty, only equalled by her benevolence; a heart tender and true, a nature
loyal always and ever to her friends, her
church, her race, her family, her country
and her God, she meant ever to be right,
for that with her was duty. A gennine
friend of the country of her ancestry,
she delighted to talk of Scotia's clime, her
traditions and her people, and was proud traditions and her people, and was proud of the name McArthur! In all her years of agony from disease, her only fear was that her heart and flesh might fail her

that her heart and flesh might fail her, and she would murmur, but she never spoke but with gratitude.

Her last thoughts were of a prayer for the Church. "Arise, shine for thy light has come, and the glory of the Lord is upon thee." This she continued to repeat, on and on, till in broken whispers only could she speak. Then her lips in-audiby moved, doubtless, yet praying for the peace of Jerusalem. Then they too ceased, for her voice had joined the chorus of praise beyond the river. The memory of her kindly Christian presence will linger like the rays of the setting sun after the departed day.

Sweet is thy sleep and may the turf be green and rest lightly above thee old friend.

T.

A BRIBE TO VOTE FOR TILDES True Inwardness of the Electoral

Count—An Offer of \$250,000 to Gov. Wells to Give the Vote of Louisiana to Tilden. began his

EPFORTS TO BUY THE ENTURNING BOARD.

Governor Wells, the President of the Board, was the first person approached. He was offered \$100,000; \$150,000, and finally \$200,000. The money was to be placed in any bank, subject to draft contingent upon certain results. Governor Wells said he would take \$300,000, but he alone must be trusted; the money must be placed in his hands. If he returned the vote for Mr. Tolden, it should be his; if he failed, he would return the money to the parties from whom it was received. Those were the only terms he would treat upon, and the gentlemen seeking an "honcat count," fearing a trick, determined to try Gen. Anderson, and State Senator Robertson was chosen as the avenue of Robertson was chosen as the avenue of approach, and through him the same of-fer of \$250,000, contingent upon the re-sult, was made to Gen. Anderson.

The latter took time to consider, by

The latter took time to consider, out failed to meet the appointment he inade with Mr. Robertson to give his decision, and when plied further declined to carry on the negotiations. These statements came directly from Governor Wells and General Anderson. Governor Wells says he gave ear to the offer with the hope

Business Embarrassments,

points in the price of cotton yesterds below the closing prices of the day befor was the selling out of between 12,000 an 15,000 bales on account of the firm of Leverich & Co., of No. 111 Pearl street, who suspended yesterday. Their liabili-ties were reported to be between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

secured claims against the petition ggregate \$20,000; accommodation paper \$150,000; discounted paper, \$65,000. New YORK, February 17.—John B.

dent of the American District Telegraph Co, of Brooklyn, died last evening from congestion of the brain. CAMBRIDGE, O., February 16.—Boyd Sankey, of Knox Township; James Yoe, of Jefferson, and James Caldwell, of Mad-ison Township, in this county, each made an assignment yesterday. Their liabili-ties are not known.

Suicide of a Soldier. Suicide of a Moldier.

DAYTON, February 16.—John C, Van Fleet, an innate of the Soldiers' Home, committed suicide this morning by jumping into the canal from the bridge at Monigomery street. He was seen in the water, after floating some distance, by awatchman, and when taken out, though still conscious, could not be restored. Van Fleet has been an inmate of the Home since 1868. He was an habitual user of morphine, and is supposed to have been under its influence when he committed suicide.

ZANESVILLE, O., February 16.—Maria J. Mitchell commenced an action to-day against John and Margaret Miller for slander, claiming \$10,000 damages. Mil-ler charges her with larceny. GIRL CHARGED WITH PERJURY

A youg girl, Sarah Bents, was lod the Morgan County Jail charged w in the Morgan County Jail charged with perjury. Since her arrest she caused the arrest of two young men. Ward and Har-rison, for subordination of perjury.

Weather Indications. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES, WARRINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18 – 4 a. m.) PROBABILITIES. and the Lower Lakes, rising barometer, colder north winds and clear or partly cloudy weather, and in the last section

western portions by east winds and falling Rowing Match.

occasional light snows, followed in the

BY TELECRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

CONGRESSIONAL. The Silver Bill as It Passed the

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb 16.

WASHINGTON, Feb 16.

At five o'clock a. M., by a vote of yeas 48 and nays 21, the bill passed to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Bailey, Beck, Booth, Bruce, Cameron of Pa., Cameron of Wis, Chaffee, Cockrill, Coke, Conner, Davis of Ill., Davis of W. Va., Dennis, Dorsey, Eustis, Ferry, Garland, Gordon, Grover, Hereford, Howe, Ingalls, Johnson, Jones of Fla., Jones of Nev. Kellogg, Kirkwood, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Matthews, Mazey, Merrimon, Morgan, Oglesby, Paddock, Plumb, Saulsbury, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Windom and Withers—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Burnside, Christiancy, Conkling, Dawes, Edmunds, Hamilia, Hoar, Kernan, Lamar, McPherson, Mitchell, Morrill, Randolph, Rollins, Sargent, Wadleigh and Whyte—21.

Messrs. Butler and Patterson and Hill and Harris were paired. Messrs. Eaton Ransom and Sharon were absent.

The Senate then, at 5:05 A. N., adjourned until Monday.

FULL TEXT OF THE SILVER BILL AS PASSED.

The full text of the silver bill as passed

y the Senate this morning is as follows : A Acr to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character. Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be

Be it enoted, etc., That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 4123 grains Troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18th, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act; which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 worth per month, nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly as fast as so purchased into such dollars; and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated. And any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, as provided under existing

or the purpose of establishing ionally, the use of bi metalic m logoo baies on account of the brin of Leverich & Co., of No. 111 Pearl street, who snapended yesterday. Their liabilities were reported to be between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

A special from Trenton, N. Y., says.: Yesterday siternoon Jacob R. Freeze, vice president and treasurer of the broken state savings bank of this city, made an assignment of all his real estate for the benefit of the savings bank. The property, which is valued by Mr. Freeze at about \$250,000, is eaid to be very heavily mort agged, and consists of the residence now occupied by Gov. McCleilan and about a dozen stores and dwelling houses in this city, besides several farms in Warren and Hamilton counties. The general supposition is that the incumbrances are nearly equal to the present marketable value of the property and will pay only a small dividend, if any, to the unfortunate depositors of the bank.

CINCHNATI, Feb. 16.—Jacob Kienzle, formerly of the firm of Diebold, Norris & Co., safe manufacturers, of this city, filed yesterday a voluntary petition in bank rupicy. His necounts are all old ones, principally notes signed by the firm The unsecured claims sgainst the petition in bank report of the coin and receive the sum of less than ten dollars, and receive the sum of less than ten dollars, and receive the sum of the work of the coin and the amount necessary to pay such a such place, in Europe or in the United States, at such time within six months, as such place, in Europe or in the United States, at such time within six months, as such place, in Europe or in the United States, at such time within six months, as such place, in Europe or the the same, whenever the governments joining in the same, whenever the governments of them, which is sum, the manufacturers, who shall transmit the same to Congress. Said commistions the same to Congress. Said commistions of the brank.

CINCHNATI, Feb. 16.—Jacob Kienzle, formerly of the firm of the second of the same to Congress. Said commistions of the bank.

CINCHNATI, Feb. 16.—Jacob Kienzle, formerly of t

dollars each, corresponding with the de-The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasary for the payment of the same on de-mand. Said certificates shall be received ble for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and, when so received, may be re-

sucet.

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts incon-istent with the provisions of this act are ereby repealed.

Washington C. H., Ohio.

Washington C. H., February 16.

—Burglars entered the residence of
Geo, Dahl last night and went through very drawer downstairs, scattesing their contents around the rooms. The plunder, consisting of locket, chains, breast pins and spoons, and other small ware, amounted to about one hundred dollars. Theives also entered L. W. Reard's house. The booty secured there was big. Mr. Reard's gold watch, worth \$200, some \$40 in cash, and three certificates of deposit amounting to about \$1,000, beside a number of small trinkets of value, knives, railroad tickets, &c. were taken Also the house of Captain E. B. Updegrave, at which nothing was missed. At Dr. H. C. Coffman's a thief entered, but nothing of any consequence was taken; only a small amount of money missing from his pants pocket. every drawer downstairs, scattening their

Prospects of the Silver Bill in the

WASHINGTON, February 17 .- The Senat Silver bill will be sent to the House to-morrow. It is already being engrossed for that purpose. It is generally understood that the provisions of the bill as it was passed by the Senate, are generally acceptable to a majority in the House, though the members in favor of unlimited coinage will urge a modification of the paragraph restricting coinage to a minimum of \$2,000,000, and a maximum of \$4,000,000 monthly. The indications at present are that the two houses will unite on a measure which can be passed over a veto. The friends of the bill will probably hold a caucus on the subject to-morrow.

Constructive Manslaughter. Boston, February 16.—Dr. Spencer, of Cambridge, was arrested to-day upon an indictment charging him with the man-slaughter of Mrs. Catherine McLean, having taken charge and then deserted her during child-birth.

Chicago-\$5,060. CHICAGO. February 16.—A fire this morning burned the roofs off about fifteen frame houses on Groveland street, near 57th. The total damage is small, probably not over \$5,000, including damage by water, the houses being of an inferior order. Insurance about half that amount.

ANOTHER FIRE.

ANOTHER FIRE.

A fire at 80 and 82 Wabash avenue tonight damaged the buildings owned by
the High estate from \$3,000 to \$4,000,
which Joss was covered by insurance.
Philip Goldman, jobber in boots and
shoes, occupied three floors with a stock
valued at \$80,000, on which there was an
insurance of \$60,000, and C. Cohn & Co.
occupied two floors with a cigar and tohacco stock worth \$30,000, with an insurbacco stock worth \$30,000, with an insur-ance of \$16,000. These two firms loss very little of their stock. The origin of fire is a mystery.

TAUNTON, MASS.—\$40,000.

TAUNTON, February 16.—The loss by the fire at Brick Mill is \$40,000.

NEW YORK, February 17 .- This even

ing a fire broke out in a six-story iron front building, known as the Excelsio block, on the south side of 28th street block, on the south side of 28th street, near 7th avenue. The building, containing six stores, Nos. 216 to 226 inclusive, the Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church adjoining it on the east and the Scotch Covenanter's Presbyterian Church on the west side, were entirely destroyed. The total loss is variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. The third and fourth floors of the Excelsior building were occupied as an armory by the Eighth Regiment of the National Guerd. The fifth and sixth floors were used for manufacturing furniture by Theodore Doreuch & Co. The second floor was unoccupied and the first floor was used for a salesroom. The tenants on the ground floor were Wm. Grass & Co. furniture, Nos. 214 and 216; the Manhattan Steam Laundry, No. 224,

Grass & Co., furniture, Nos. 214 and 216; the Manhattan Steam Laundry, No. 224, and the Zero Refrigerator Company, No. 226, Nos. 218 and 220 were vacant. The building was built in 1870 by James H. Ingersoll, during the days of the Tweed ring, and is said to have cost \$400,000. A roller skating rink was being fitted up in it, and the workmen were busy to-day using hot tar in preparation of the floor. It is thought the fire originated through the carelessness of the workmen in handling the tar. The Janitor of the Armory, Thomas Murphy, had barely time to escape with his family. The regimental flags of the Eighth Regiment were saved, but all the rest of their property, including \$800 stand of arms, was destroyed.

Church was valued at \$60,000 with its contents; insured \$45,000. The Covenan-ters' Church cost \$30,000; insured \$16, 000. The Presbyterian Church had a tall 000. The Presbyterian Church had a tail spire, the burning of which presented a most beautiful sight. Excelsior block has been regarded as a dangerous building, and the surrounding property owners have had to pay an extra rate of insurance on account of its proximity. It was owned by W. H. Oglevie, Ingersoll's father-in-law. It was impossible this evening to ascertain the losses of the tenants.

St. Louis, February 17.—A fire broke out at 3 o'clock A. M. in the 4-story build-ing Nos. 410 and 412 North Third street, and did damage to the amount of \$15,-000.

EUFALA, ALA., February 17.—Four-teen stores at Midway, Bullock county, Alabama, were burned to-night. Loss

r. Hewitt's "Unwritten History"—A Talk with President Grant. Grant.
WASHINGTON, February 16.—It is published in New York, to-day, that on Sunday, December 3, 1876, Mr. Hewitt had an interview with President Grant, during which they talked over the political situation, and President Grant expressed his views with great frankess. He had doubts, he said, as to the result in Louisians of the president of the

ed auxiously by a number of prominent Democrats who had gathered at his rooms. After he had told his story, Lamar, Gibson and Tucker held a consul-Lamar, tibson and Tucker held a consul-tation apart from the others, and subse-quently on that same evening, Mr. Gib-son told Mr. Hewitt that they would be compelled to admit that construction of the Constitution which invested the President of

Probabilities of the President

WASHINGTON, February 16.—It is the general opinion here to-day that the President will not veto the Silver Bill, President will not veto the Silver Bill; as the majority in the Senate and Hoose is sufficient to overcome the veto; besides the President is credited with sufficient respect for the will of the sovereign people as not to interfere with what is now plainly their will, expressed through their Representatives. The silver majority in the Senate turns out to be larger than was calculated upon, and all hopes of defeating the measure by a veto are abandoned. The only object that a veto could accomplish now would be to spread the Presidential objection on record. But it is not probable this will be done. The Presidential objection on record. But it is not probable this will be done. The President has observed the constantly augmented swell of the popular silver wave, and can only injure himself by opposing it without being of any service to the gold interest, as a two-thirds majority in both the Senate and House is assured. Besides his Cabinet are by no means a unit against silver. Evarts, Key, Thompson and McCrary incline towards silver decidedly. Mr. Key thinks, however, that the oppular expectation of benefit from the measure will not be realized, nor will the harm ensue that is predicted by the other side. The country will roll along much as before.

Crooked Clothiers Corraled. MEMPHIS, February 16.—Julius Behr and his pariner, Sol Hesse, wholesale and retail clothiers, who receutly went into bankruptcy, were arrested this afternoon by the United States Marshal at the instance of a Committeee of their New York creditors, on the charge of obtaining \$20,000 worth of clothing from them under false pretenses, and smuzgling the assignment, and various other species of crookedness. They were held in \$10,000 it will probably be held at Baden-Baden, each to answer next Tuesday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Threatening Cloud of War Passing Away.

British Vessels Removed Forty Miles from Constantinople.

And the Russians Ordered Not to Occupy Gallipoli.

A Peace Congress to Convene at Baden-Baden.

England Making Overtures for an

Austrian Alliance. At Vienna the Situation is Spoken

of as Still Grave.

ALL TER POWERS HAVE GIVEN THEIR

ASSENT.

LONDON, February 17,—All the Powers, including Russis, have assented to a Congress at Baden-Baden. The Political Correspondence of Vienna says: The negotiations were only delayed by the sudden acuteness of the relations of Eggland and Russis. The Cara and Sultan are actively engaged in exchanging personal and friendly dispatches. It is expected peace will be signed by the time the Congress meets, namely, in two or three weeks.

A Vienna telegram says: Notwith-standing the prospect of the Congress, the situation is still considered grave. It is rumored that England has made overtures for an understanding and ar-rangement with Austria. The latter is negotiating a loan with the Rothschilds.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

As a Guest and Friend of the

PERA, February 16.—It is generall, spected that the Grand Duke Nichola expected that the Grand Duke Nicholas will enter Constantinople with a portion of his army, but will come as a guest and friend of the nation, with the consent of the Sultan. The Russians, considering this, will give England no casus belli, especially as her ships are near the Capital against the express wish of the Sultan and the Porte.

THE FEELING IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

In the Russian camp a renewal of hos-ilities is discussed as more probable than

THE TURKISH SQUADRON

Constantinople, February 16-The British embassador had a long audience

with the Sultan last night to explain England's policy to His Majesty

It is stated that Namyk Pashs, who has gone to the Russian head quarters charg ed to dissuade the Grand Duke Nicholas ed to dissuade the Grand Dixe Nicholas from occupying Constantinople, is also instructed to endeavor to induce the Rus-sian Plenipotentiaries to modify certain fresh peace conditions of a very onerous character demanded by Russsa.

THE BRITISH PLEET MOVES OFF. THE BRITISH FLEET MOYES OFF.

The British fleet has been withdrawn to Mundania Bay, forty miles south of Constantinople. This movement is attributed to a deerre on the part of England to facilitate negotiations to prevent the entry of the Russians. The instructions to Namyk Pasha have been revoked, and he has not gone to Adrianople.

NOT TO OCCUPY GALLIPGLI.

St. Petersbung, February 16.—The
Agence Russe says: "Orders have been
sent to the Russian headquarters not to
occupy Gallipoli."

from London says it is authoritatively stated that, in consequence of the representations made by Austria, backed by Germany, the Ctar of Russia has abandoned the idea of comments.

ENGLAND. No Cause for Unpleasantness.

LONDON, February 16.—The Times to lay is very pacific. It says: "It will be lue to some gratuitous mismanagemen if the relative position of England and Russia near Constantinople leads to any misunderstanding. Our own government may be trusted to act with combined mod-

eration and firmness. If the Russian are reasonably prudent there is no reason why the Powers should not enter peace fully into the conference." WORKMEN'S PEACE MEETING.

Mr. Gladstone yesterday received a deputation from the Workmen's Neutrality Committee, and consented to address a public meeting of the workmen of London on the Eastern question. The object of the meeting is stated to be to hold the Government to the major of neutrality Government to the policy of neutrality and to secure the thorough Independence of the Provinces which have been freed from Turkish oppression. The meeting will probably be held on the 25th of Feb will probably be held on the 25th of Feb-ruary in Agricultural Hall, at Islington. Sir Wilfred Lawson and John Bright, James Stansfeld, Anthony Mundella and other members of Parliament are ex-pected to participate in the meeting. A Workmen's mass meeting, with the same object, is also called for the 24th inst., in Hyde Park.

RUSSIA WANTS THE U. S. IN THE CON-

LONDON, February 17.—The Observed believes that Russia has represented to England that the United States as a great maritime power should participate in the Congress. England has not objected, but has taken advantage of the

Congress. England has not objected, but has taken advantage of the proposal to suggest that Greece also be allowed to take part in the Congress.

It is stated that Russia has suggested to the Porte the desirability of removing the Musselman population from Bulgaria. Advices from Athens Indicate that the Greek rovernment is likely to ally iradi Greek government is likely to ally itself to England in event of war between the

A Cougress Instead of a Conference.

VIENNA, February 16 .- According to

intelligence from a trustworthy source,

AUSTRIA.

PRACTICAL CHEMIST,

M. REILLY.

GREECE.

The Insurrection in Thessaly.

ATHENS, February 10.—A strong body of insurgents are besieging Platano, Thessaly. Turkish reinforcements from Armigros have been repulsed. Seven hundred Greek volunteers crossed the frontier yesterday, and a considerable number left Piræus last evening for La-

maia.
The Thessalian insurgents took Platano to-day. It is supposed they will not be able to hold it.

GENERAL REVOLT IN CREEK.
Hostilities are breaking out in all the
districts of Crete. The insurgents are
taking possession of block-houses and
strongholds under the flag of union with
Greece. GREEK AND TURK. GREEK AND TORK.

ATHENS, February 17.—Small engagements between the Turks and insurgents at Thessaly continue to occur. It is announced that several thousand Turks left Valo to prevent the further advance of the insurgents. The Greek Government has decided to immediately call out a second reserve of 10,000 men, also to form twenty battalions of light infantry

Hastening the Conclave. ROME, February 16.—A majority of the Cardinals have agreed to hasten the Conclave to elect a Pope in four or five

days.

MANEUVERING THE CONCLAVE.

ROME, February 17.—Cardinals Manning and Defalloux endeavored to bring about an arrangement by which the foreign Cardinals shall vote unanimously in the conclave. The combination failed, the Austrian Cardinals refusing and hesion. The Ultramontaine Cardinals, however, are working actively to obtain the election. One of their party stated that pilgrimages, on a large scale to Rome, are preparing.

GERMANY.

Turn Affairs Have Taken.

Berlin, February 10.—Not only is it
unlikely that Germany will undertake
the part of arbiter by declaring against
any Power attempting to interfere with
Russia, but the indications are that the
Russian action is regarded here as at variance with the understood programme—
namely, the liberation of the Christians
and nothing more. The interpellation
on the Eastern question comes on in the
Reichstag Tuesday. INDIA. The Jowakie Revolt. CALCUTTA, February 16.—Hostilities rith the Jowakies have been resumed. A

force of British cavalry, numbering 250 men, defeated the enemy yesterday, kill-ing six, including one leader. Six of the English troops were wounded. Three Jowakie leaders were captured.

GENERAL FOREIGN NOTES The Orleanists, finding it impossible to elect Duke De Cazes life Senator, surren-dered their right to choose a candidate to the Legitimists, who nominated Caf-rayon Latour.

Her Msjesty's frigate Raleigh, of the Mediterranenn station, is ashore near Rabbi Island, South Tenlos, but sustained no injary.

The report of the wreck of the Italian frigate Terrible, near Salonica, was un-true. The vessel struck the shoals, but loated unharmed. Advices from Cape Town of January 29th, say there have been numerous en-counters between the volunteers and the insurgent Kaffirs, the last week, in which

the Kaffirs were defeated, many of them being kitled and wounded. There is another report that the Tambookies have revolted, and it is feared the Tem-

Marine Intelligence.

PORT EADS, February 16.—Arrived— Steamships General Whitley, Algiers and New Orleans, from New York; bark Sea Drift, from Guadalupe. Sailed—Ships Essen, for Rouen; Wyoliff, for Hamburg; barks Hilda and Hector, for Cork; Carmel, for Rouen.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Arrived— Steamship Italy and Atrate, from Lon-ton; Serapis and Plain Weller, from Car liff, and Cornwall, from Bristol.

BALTIMORE, February 16.—Arrived-teamships Algerian and Austrian, from QJEERSTOWN, February 16.—Arrived -Steamship Adriatic, from New York.

-Steamship Adriatic, from New York.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 17.—The
steamer Old Colony, from New York for
Fall River, this morning, when off Point
Judith broke a walking beam, damaging
the machinery to the amount of \$75,000.

Steamships Spain, Liverpool; City Berlin, Liverpool; Schiedam, Rotterda The Postage Stamp Fraud.

The Postage Stamp Frand.

Washington, February 16.—The officers of the Postoffice Department estimate that the revenues of the Department are now suffering not less than a million dollars per month by the flood of stamps sold by Postmasters at the small country offices at a discount for use in cities and towns. The Postmaster at St. Louis alone shows that his office is defrauded of revenue to the amount of \$180,000 per annum in this way.

Molly Maguire Arrested for Murder. Murder.
Osceola, Pa., February 16.—John
Brenan, alias Curly John, a notorious
Molly Maguire, was arrested at Houtsdale, charged with the murder of Burns,
a mine boss.

Reopening of Mint at New Or-Washington, Feb. 16,-The Louisiana

Congressmen will endeavor to have the Mint at New Orleans reopened, in the event of the Silver Bill becoming a law. A Poisoned Well.

RICHFORD, VT., February 16.—There are forty cases of poisoning in town, from using the water of an infected well. No deaths since Monday, but several are ex-

Obituary.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., February 16.

—The oldest citizen of the county, Mr.
Richard Reeder, died last night, being
over 102 years of age. DIED. BEAZLE —At Bellsire, Ohlo, on Saturday night, February 16, 1578, at 11 o'clock, Ritza Taatcher, wife of M. K. Beazle, aged 35 years.
The remains are to be taken to the B. A. O. depot Tuesday morning, February 19th, at 5½ o'clock, Interment at Utles, Ohlo.

CHARLES E. DWIGHT.

Is prepared to make careful and complete analyses of iron Ores, Limestones, Mineral Waters, etc.